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Advertisements for publication in THE TRIBUNE, and orders for regular delivery of the daily paper, will be received at the fellowine branch offices in New York:

Branch Office, 1,238 Broadway, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

No. 958 Broadway, between 224 and 23d ata, till 8 p. m.

No. 760 Bd.ave., near 57th.st., 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

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WASHINGTON-1,322 F.st. LONDON-28 Bedford.st., Strand.

New Bork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1887.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The news in London; Features of trial of strength on Home Rule, - Ministeria troubles in Italy. === The vote on Parnell's ndment. == Mr. Lewis gets a seat in Parliament. Belgium ready for the conflict. Ominous fears of a European war. — The Pope as mediator. — Cholera in Slavonia. — The Continental Hotel in Berlin on fire. — Mr. ne on the Tory polloy. === Cardinal

Jacobini's successor.

Congress.—Both branches in session. Senate: The Post-Office Appropriation bill with the subsidy amendment was passed. —— House: Bill to redeem and recoin the trade dellar was

DOMESTIC.—Destructive conflagration of Augusta. Ga. === Newton Watts, a baggagemaster was arrested charged with the murder of Express Messenger Nichols on the Rock Island train.

Swollen rivers in the East; severe cold in the Northwest, === The street-car strike broken to Boston. = Failure of the strike at South Amboy. ____ Creoles fought a duel with small swords at New-Orleans. === Democratic protection for ramblers in Baltimore, ==== The Mayoralty contest in Philadelphia.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Lincoln's birthday celebrated by the Republican Club; speeches by Senator-elect Hiscock, Senators Hawley and Harrison Mr. Depew, Governor Foraker and others. Some strikers returned to work; testimony before the Assembly committee. ==== Coal-passers not allowed to desert a steamship. === Testimony before Senator Vedder's tax committee. === Accidentally shot by his friend. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains)-46 11-16d. per ounce-77.67 cents. — Stocks opened higher and were strong all day to the close.

THE WEATHER .- Indications for to-day: Fair or clear and warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 26°; lowest, 20°; average, 23°.

How New-York looks to eyes once familiar with it, after ten years' absence, is graphically described on the tenth page of THE TRIBUNE this morning, in an article by Mr. G. W. Smalley for "The Nineteenth Century." It is an admirable and intelligent criticism, as well as a comparison, in part, between the greatest city in America and the greatest in England. New-Yorkers who are convinced that there is nothing in their own country quite as good as what is found in London, are respectfully to revise their opinions by belp of Mr. Smalley's excellent article.

The figures which "Bradstreet's" gives of the cost of the strike just ended from January 11 to February 10 most instructive. The Knights of Labor could not do better than to ponder them long and carefully. The amount of wages sacrificed by the strikers directly is \$2,650,000. and indirectly, \$350,000: total, \$3,000,000. The loss to capital can hardly be estimated accurately, but "Bradstreet's" figures indicate that the amount reaches about \$4,000,000. No other argument is needed than these statistics furnish to prove that a strike is the most expensive luxury a workingman can indulge in

The defeat of Mr. Parnell's Amendment in the House of Commons arouses little interest in England. It was fully expected, and was long ago discounted in the clubs and other political centres of London. No change in the situation need to be looked for for some time, as the debate on the Address in answer to the Queen's Speech will continue for a couple of weeks. At this distance the Debate on the Address seems like an utter waste of time and breath. It answers no purpose save to allow the Opposition and the Government forces to builty each other. The same points must all be gone over again whenever bills are proposed elating to matters of vital importance. If the British are realty anxious to reform their metheds of procedure in the House of Commons so se to economize time, they could not do better than to abolish the Debate on the Address

The dinner of the Republican Club in honor of Lincoln's birthday was a notable success. With such a start it seems not unlikely that the celebration of the birthday of the martyr President may soon become an established custom. Many leading Republicans came together last night, and their sentiments, as reported in other umns, cannot fail to be read with interest and profit. Among the speakers were Senator Hawley, Senator-elect Hiscock, Governor Foraker, Senator Harrison and Chauncey M. Depew. No one could hear or read their speeches and those of the other gentlemen who answered to toasts without being reassured if he were at all doubtful-that the Republican party was never more compact, earnest, harmonious and determined to win than it is at present. Hope and cheer were the watchwords of the hour. It could hardly be otherwise with the inspiration of Lincoln's memory in every heart.

The Assembly Committee on Strikes collected much valuable information yesterday, but none of it was more interesting than that offered by Le Grand B. Cannon, of the Dolaware and Hudson Canal Company. He is opos it was organization that forced the company's men to strike, although they were well contented, and were promised that if they any other company paid higher prices for labor. Is a taint of ingratitude in their outcry against a very extensive and costly staff of inspectors. But they "struck," and now their places are American subscriptions. Those subscriptions But they "struck," and now their places are American subscriptions. Those subscriptions and would at the same time produce much irri-alled by new men. Mr. Cannon gives it as his began after the famine of 1847, and were sub-

and strengthens the feeling of hostility between capital and labor, which certainly should not exist. Such views, of course will not find acceptance in many quarters, but Mr. Cannon's account of his experience in managing his business, and of the prosperity of the non-union men who have long been in his employ, goes far toward demonstrating the reasonableness of his theory.

THE END OF THE STRIKE. Notwithstanding the pretences of the labor eaders, who are naturally apxious to make a plausible showing for themselves, the strike has plainly ended in complete failure for the strikers. When they are coolly told by Quinn and Putnam to go back to work, knowing as they do that their places are for the most part already filled, and that the decrees of their officials have no authority whatever with their late employers, they must realize the folly of the course they have been pursuing, and must see how frail a reed they have been leaning upon. After weeks of idleness, after desperate attempts to paralyze commerce and manufactures, after trying to produce a coal famine in this great city, they find that all their efforts have recoiled upon themselves and that they are the chief sufferers. More than this, their reckless indifference to the injury done to the poorer of their fellow-citizens and their utterly unjustifiable attempt to dragoon the whole public into supporting them by interfering with all business, has tended to alienate the sympathies which under ordinary conditions would have been with them. They undertook an impossibility, namely, control of property which they did not own. They sought to violate that freedom of contract which is of the very essence of liberty. They fought labor quite as much as capital. They planned a monopoly more intolerable than any known to history. And now they must perceive that they have been on the wrong track from the outset.

The event proves that labor cannot help itself in any such ways. Capital cannot and will not tolerate interference and dictation from irresponsible outsiders. If workingmen choose to submit to the despotism of "master workmen" and "walking delegates," and obey all orders to abandon their work without asking why they are to do so, they must be prepared for the consequences. If they will not consider that the only result of their striking can be the employment of other workmen in their place, they must not blame any one for the sufferings their conduct brings upon them. The most important lesson the failure of these strikes should have for them is the folly of giving up their independence to men whose selfish interests are served by fomenting labor troubles; who have nothing to lose and everything to gain by forcing strikes; whose importance depends upon the figure they cut as "leaders"; and who, as experience has repeatedly shown, can never be trusted to guard the real interests of those whom they pretend to represent. Workingmen who surrender their rights as men and citizens to secret organizations put themselves in an unfortunate position. That some of them are beginning to understand this is shown in the revolt of the brewers and engineers against the dictation of "49." That revolt ought to be the entering wedge to break up a system which has nothing to recommend it; which has effected nothing for labor; but which has led it again and again into difficulties and then left it to extricate itself. The right of employers to employ whom

they please is as clear as the right of workmen to work for whom they please. The two rights go together, and so long as civilization stands they will be maintained. Capital must be free just as labor is free, and there never can come a time when third parties having no interest in the matter will be allowed to dictate terms between contracting persons. The situation of the men who abandoned their employment and now find their places filled is to be pitied, but no one in this world can escape the consequences of his own acts, and they will have to bear the results of their mistakes. If they pointed. It is not a blow at home rule for they had, the result of the inquiry will open their eyes, and they will probably never again stop work at the bidding of a "walking of the ring-leaders and ring-followers will be delegate " without knowing the reasons of the strike. If they desire the sympathy and moral if the people of Brooklyn do not rise in their they certainly cannot hope to secure it for business. A study of their obligations as American citizens also would be of great service to them, for it is obvious that several of the theories their leaders have recently proclaimed are hostile to the spirit of republican institutions, and if they mean anything at all signify a desire to overturn the Constitution and the laws. This is a free country and it must be kept so I and American freedom involves respect for the rights and liberties of all. It the Knights of Labor will learn this they will not waste their strength and substance in any more impossible and unjust strikes like the

AMERICAN MONEY FOR IRELAND. The present phases of the Irish question are fully discussed by Mr. Gladstone in the current number of "The Nineteenth Century." His conclusions have been anticipated in the wonderful series of speeches made by him during the last year, but are restated with admirable lucidity. He maintains that Ireland is governed at a cost, civil and military, which, if applied to the Empire generally, not even the wealth of Great Britain could sustain. That is the economical side of the problem which touches Englishmen with their practical instincts. He holds that English government in Ireland has been a wretched failure, and that it is condemned so generally by the judgment of the its favor from the whole compass of foreign literature. That government, moreover, instead of giving satisfaction to the populations of the two islands, involves intolerable labors and obstructs the progress of legislation on one side, and is an unfailing source of discontent ufacture acts and reacts with almost equally and hostility on the other. These propositions Mr. Gladstone avers turn upon questions of fact and are not debatable matters of opinion. Home Rule in his judgment is the only solution of the problem that is worthy of the political genius of the English people.

The importance which Mr. Gladstone attaches to the influence of foreign centres of opinion on the Irish question forces him to take up the stock Tory argument that England cannot allow its legislation to be dependent on American "dynamite funds." He is the first Englishman of eminence who approaches this subject in a spirit of candor and generosity. He dismisses with a scornful gesture the ofted to labor organizations, as well he may be, repeated charge that America is responsible for machinations for the use of dynamite. "They were no more hers," he says, "than the plots against the life of Louis Napoleon, which so would only remain at their posts when the stirred the hotter spirits of France, were Engstrike was over their wages should be raised if lab." He admonishes Englishmen that there is a taint of ineratitude in their outcry against

opinion that organization destroys the inde-pendence of workingmen, makes them seris, ple from starvation and eviction, and toward agrarian and political ends, Americans have no cannot be directed to that problem. reason to be ashamed of their generosity and Englishmen no cause to resent it. This is the frank admission of the most eminent Englishman of his time. After this let us hear no more rant and clap-trap from the London press about American contributions for Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone rightly assumes that the Home Rule fund has received "the countenance of American opinion and the aid of Americans the bias of Irish extraction." That is literally true; and equally true is Mr. Gladstone's contention that Englishmen cannot condemn the American contributions without condemning their own traditional practice. They have themselves set the example of such subscriptions by contributing to the financial support of political agitations in Spain, Italy, Greece and Poland; and so far from being ashamed of their past sympathies with liberal and national movements in foreign countries, they would be certain to renew the same efforts if the whole question out of the slough of prejudice, where the Tory bins of London journal ism has left it. On broad grounds of principle Englishmen cannot object to foreign subscriptions in aid of the Irish cause. The fact that money is liberally contributed by Americans for securing the legislative independence of the island should remind England of its past failures in legislation and its present duty to grant a full and substantial measure of justice.

THE BROOKLYN INVESTIGATION. The absurd attempt of the men behind Mayor Whitney, by means of a proclamation from the Mayor's office, to forestall, in a sense, the legislative investigation which they saw to be inevitable in Brooklyn, will have no appreclable effect upon the inquiry to be made by the committee to be named by Speaker Husted. Mr. Whitney's objection to a legislative investigation on the ground that "Brooklyn is able to manage her own internal affairs," is without weight. The outcome of recent legislative committee work in this city is ample justification of the validity and necessity of such inquiries. But the Democratic ringsters in Brooklyn found it needful to make som excuse, and this cry seemed more available than any other. The "home rule" which they desire is such rule as gives the Democratic party absolute control of the city government. laving got their grip upon it, they are exceedingly unwilling to let go. But that is not the sort of home rule that the honest, self-respecting citizens of Brooklyn desire. Their recent experience of quite another sort is too vivid and too satisfactory to make them eager for a reestablishment permanently of the ring rule that now prevails. As we have said before, the Brooklyn system is an excellent one if rightly administered; but in the hands of a weak or unscrupulous Mayor it lays the entire munic ipal machinery open not only to gross misuse and abuse, but gives unlimited opportunities for corruption.

Some wholesome, albeit harsh, truths about our sister city were said in the course of the debate in the Assembly on Tuesday. They can hardly be read by the people of Brooklyn with any other feeling than that of shame. And the looseness and degeneration which were there shown, and which were described in the recent Grand Jury presentments, have been developed in a single year. This is the fact that should impress itself upon the minds of Brooklyn voters. They should ask themselves in all sincerity who are responsible for these things, how far each voter himself shares that responsibility, and whether the misrule that now exists is to be perpetuated.

It is to show just how far these abuses have gone, just what officials are involved and to what extent, and to point out what remedies are needed, that the Bacon committee is apstrikes and ascertain upon what grounds they Brooklyn's good name. The Legislature would were ordered, and what practical justification have failed in its duty had not this needful work been undertaken. Good results cannot fail to follow this investigation. The rascality exposed and their strongholds shaken. Then support of the public they must do this, for might and overthrow this dynasty of evil, the responsibility will be upon their own heads. wild and reckless raids upon all industry and They can hardly be so blind to their own interests as not to do it.

CHILD LABOR

Mrs. Campbell's paper in to-day's TRIBUNE deals with the most serious of all the evils from which the poor suffer. There is nothing at once so cruel and so mischievous as child labor; nothing which so hopelessly handicaps the coming generations of the poor; nothing which tends so strongly to create, foster, and justify pessimism, the denial of Providence, and belief in revolutionary remedies. The public at large have been living in a fool's paradise in this regard. Because laws forbidding child labor under certain easily evaded conditions were on the statute books; because a couple of officials were appointed to do work which five hundred could hardly have accomplished; people have said to themselves that all was right, and have congratulated one another on the supposed fact that the slavery of children was not possible here. Mrs. Campbell shows that all such ideas are fallacious; that child slavery does exist among us; and that in driving it out of sight the State has made it more inhuman and conscienceless. Among the poor there is little foresight and no breadth of view. How should there be with those whose whole energies are exhausted in living from hand to mouth? So the children are worked whenever and wherever they can earn a cent, wholly regardless of the effects upon their health; for how can those be world that it is impossible to find a witness in pitiful or thoughtful for whom the world has neither pity nor thought?

The details of child labor in the cigar trade ought to cause a painful emotion to thousands of smokers who consume the product of the tenement-house trade. It seems that the mandisastrous effect upon the work people and the consumers. The tobacco poisons the children and women who handle it, and then they in turn communicate their diseased conditions to the finished product, which does its work upon the smokers. Thus a round of mutual injury is maintained, and child labor is indirectly avenged upon a public which tolerates the abuse, It is evident that legislative remedies can be ap plied here, however, and that there is room for much improvement in the existing law relating to the employment of children in factories. It is clear that the age limit is habitually evad ed, and by perjury, and it cannot be believed that it is impossible to prevent this, or at least to diminish the abuse considerably. As to the entire prevention of tenement-house child labor, which would involve the prevention of child labor in the family, it is doutbful whether that is practicable; certainly it would not be without an amount of inquisition which would require

mind, to react upon the helpless children thempromoting a gigantic work of emigration. If contributions having their erigin in noblest motives of charity have been continued for

'Assemblyman Laughlin's bill to remove all water meters throughout the city is thought by many to be in the interest of Maurice B. Flynn. Flynn and Rollin M. Squire, when the latter was Commissioner of Public Works, favored removing the meters and replacing them with another water-saving appliance in which both were in terested. Flynn thinks Laughlin's bill is a good one and should pass at once. If it should be of high station and character, free even from come a law, what will be done with the 10,000 water meters for which the city paid John Baird, to whom Jose F. Navarro assigned his claim, the large sum of over \$1,400,000?

'At present France and Germany seem to be th bellicose parties. It would be funny if, after all. there were a war in Europe without Russia's

Jacob Miller has been cast into prison at Atlants. And why? Well, Jacob claimed that he had been robbed of \$27,000, "but upon an investigation of his person the money was found under his clothing." Atlanta argues that Jacob is a like circumstances were to recur. This lifts swindler, but may he not be merely suffering from an acute attack of memory as bad as Jacob Sharp's? Perhaps in an inadvertent moment he drank some of Sharp's celebrated lactcal akl to forgetfulness. It stands Atlanta in hand to go slow-she may be treating Jacob with cruel in-

A Texas reformer with universal views has started a paper with the modest title of "The Cosmos." It treats of almost everything, and there are only two small quarto pages of it. Yet the benighted Texans do not support it liberally, as is shown by the ediator's frank and ingenuous statement that "six subscribers and two copies sold of the last issue of this paper is not flattering to the editor." This is evidently a truly good editor, for otherwise he would have said that the general indifference to the merits of "The Cosmos" was not flattering to the public. What perplexes us, however, is that with so just a view of the importance of his publication he should nevertheless continue it.

"Merely as a matter of news," you know, "The World" notes that "Governor Hill is growing in popularity in his own State." Merely as a matter of news-br of something else-"The World" is losing few opportunities these days of attempting to render life a joyless thing to Grover Cleveland.

The steamer Wells Cky, sunk in the river the other day by a collision and an ice floe, is re-ported to have had five water-bight compartments. As she went down in fifteen minutes, it appears that the flotation capacity of each compartment was three minutes. Perhaps, however, none of the bulkheads were closed. That seems to be the usual condition of things in compartment vessels. and it raises the by no means new question. whether on the whole alleged water-tight compartments are not a mockery, a delusion and a

"The Chicago Herald" prints an interesting and realistic account of a railway train being delayed two hours by the presence of fish in a water tank. The gladsome summer season with its wealth of fairy tales would seem to have opened earlier than usual this year in the truth-

We regret to chronicle the untimely death of The Centreview (Mo.) Mugwump." It suffered everal months from financial anamia, and when at last the box office receipts dwindled down to no dollars and a few cents it rung the curtain lown with the following little speech:

It is said that the good and beautiful die young, hence there need be no surprise when it is told that this will be the last issue of The Mugeump-but its spirit may sur-vive, appearing as a shining light.

The exchange editors of the country will un-

oubtedly miss this squeaky little voice that was wont to cry in the wilderness of "pore old Miz-zoura." Peace to the ashes of "The Centreview

Why doesn't organized labor put a few of its reckless leaders in a straitjackeb?

Once more the weather has come to the relief of the Street Department. The state of the streets when left to the care of the department is chronically disgraceful, and but for an occasional Brooklyn, but a genuine effort to vindicate blizzard which dries them up the proverbial and by no means creditable patience of the New-York public would be imposed upon even more than it is, and that is a strong statement.

now being made by some of our contemporaries to flood the soul of the hotel clerk of the period with envy by reproducing an item from a foreign newspaper containing the information that "the most magnificent sapphire in the world is the property of a noble Russian family." What is the sense of needlessly causing a fellow creature unhappiness? The item should be suppressed.

A correspondent wants to know what a capitalist is anyway. Well, in this country a capitalist is generally a workingman who has learned how to live on less than he earns.

"The Buffalo Courier" prints on its editorial page an essay entitled "How To Drink Water." The fact that "The Courier" is a Democratic newspaper from way back clothes the publication with mystery. The explanation probably is that some of the members of the Eric County De-mocracy intend to remove to a Prohibition State and desire before starting to learn the most approved method of imbibing a liquid with which heretofore they have had only a bathing acquaint-

It isn't a good day for mares' nests when an enterprising Democratic newspaper cannot find two or three in our late Senatorial contest. Next.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Ruskin says that his father's firm was that of Ruskin, Telford and Domecq. Mr. Domecq brought into the business land, Mr. Telford money and Mr. Ruskin only his good and extremely strong will. my father," says the great critic, "though not only a poor man, but worth in the City sense much less than nothing, was always as much the Head of the Firm as the Caliph Omar was Father of the Faithful."

Governor Beaver of Pennsylvania often takes a prominent part in the services of the church to which he

Emperor William, Count von Moltke, General W. 8 Harney, U. S. A., and Colonel E. G. W. Butler, of St. Louis, are believed to be the oldest four military officers in the world. Between the last two there is a good deal of rivalry as to precedence. Butler went into the army before Harney; that is, at West Point. But Harney re-ceived his commission before Butler got his.

Meeers Mahone and Riddleberger are said to be the only Senators who never visit the Democratic side of the Chamber.

Mrs. Harriet B. McKeever, whose death at the age of eighty years is announced, was a constituous con-tributor to Sunday-school and periodical religious litera-

The Rev. A. H. Kellogg, D. D., is to deliver the " L. P. Stone Foundation Lectures "at Princeton this winter, beginning next Thursday. According to The Boston Traveller, Secretary Whitney

recently had the Marine Band to play at his house and afterward gave it a luncheon. When he invited them to the table he asked their nationalities, and said, " I have hog and hominy for the Americans, macaroni for the Italians and sauerkrau; for the Germans." Then he ordered out terrapin and champague for them all.

A recent conflagration in a remote Chinese village de troyed the ancestral home of the family of Confuciu with all its contents; texts on stone; commentaries; wondrous carvings in Jade and alabaster; priceless jars of porcelain; jewels and precious metal work; in brief one of the most remarkable literary and artistic museums in the world, containing as it did nearly every extant memorial of the great teacher. In that building, erected about 600 B. O. generation after generation, the male heirs of the Chinese philosopher have dwelt in unbroken line for 2,500 years, bearing the title of dukes. With every other family in China, a nobleman's rank must salways be lower than that of his angestors; for no true Confucian would presume to stand higher than his grandfather, father, or his elder brother. In the fillustrious "House of Confucius," however, the lofty title of duke THE TALK OF THE DAY.

around the waist and weighed 560 pounds.

Major William C. Carroll, who was on Logan's staff in the late war, and, at Shiloh, was a volunteer aide of Grant, writes a two-column letter to "The Baltimore American" mantaining that while the hero of Appomattox did use liquor occasionally, he was not an habitual drunkard. Mr. Samuel Murfitt, of Tipton, England, has just died. He was six feet one inch in height, measured 100 inches

We keep reading that old chestnut, "That 30,000 women could find husbands in Montana." Well, suppose they did, what a row there would be. The 30,000 wives of these Montana husbands don't want them found by 80,000 other women. Don't disturb the family harmony of that territory.—(Marthaja Vineyard Herald.

There is a man living out in Genesce County who has no personal interest in the coal famine nor in any phase of fuel question. Lately in a moment of inadvertence he cut off his big toe with an ax. The result was, as we learn from The Rochester Herald, that one of his neighbors pre sented him with ten cords of hard wood while other local good Samaritans cut the ten cords so as to render it "ready for the stove." "The Herald" neglects to state the number of requests for the loan of the ax that are daily pouring in upon the man.

A guest who was walking out of a Chicago hotel a few mornings ago absorbed in a newspaper he had just bought stumbled and came near falling over somebody who was down on the floor.

"Hello! what's this ?" he exclaimed, hastily, as he

recovered himself.
"I'm a scrublady, sir!" replied a bedraggled but proud female, who rose to a kneeling posture, scrubbing-brush in hand, and looked at him with a withering glance.—
[Chicago Tribune.

We don't want to fight, but, by jingo, if we do, we've got our own Ingalls, we've got our own Frye, and we've

Professor of Latin-Please give me the derivation o

Freshman (full of the morning papers)-Very easily done, sir. From Turpie, a politician of Indiana, and studium, a study, appearing in the French as Etude, meaning as a whole a study or investigation of Turpie. The word formerly had the local significance of baseness in Indiana politics, but owing to the fact that Turpie's ways were shown up and his credentials were rejected by the United States Senate, a National reputation was given to the expression which has now expanded into the world-wide interpretation of baseness in general. [Sensation at the desk.]

The people of Asbury Park think of violating all the traditions of a summer resort by having a line of street

The burning of a big New-Jersey mill which was used for making mosquito-netting will cause a thrill of con-sternation throughout New-Jersey and Staten Island.

The Hawalian Government has just annexed Ocean Island, which is described as a sandbank 1,200 mile from the Hawalian group.

The neonle of Rermuda have a general idea that there is no civilization worth speaking of outside of Bermuda. Not long ago an official of the island fell ill, and hurried home to London to be cured. "Oh, if he had only stayed here! how unwise to go home!" exclaimed a lady bewall-ing his fate. "Why stay here!" asked some one in surprise. "Oh, we have such splendid physicians here!"
"But don't you think he will find equally good physicians in London!" said her questioner, politely suppressing smile. "In London! No! How could he! When would they be educated !"

Back-action entertainment.—Young Clammy (with a tremendous idea of his conversational powers)—My mother will be down in a few moments, Miss Keene. Cawn't I entertain you until she comes!

Miss Keene—How good of you, Mr. Clammy. Will you be kind enough to watch my coachiman out of the window and see that he keeps his cape buttoned up tightly! The poor fellow is so delicate, you know.—[Tid-Bits.

THE BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC.

The fourth concert of the Brooklyn Philharmonic ciety last night was not only the most delightful musical entertainment enjoyed by the patrons of the society this season, but in some respects the most brilliant concert given in the vicinity of New-York. The programme contained nothing new, and the whole merit of the extraordinary success which crowned the concert was due to Mr. Thomas, Miss Lilli Lehmann and the members of the orchestra. Four compositions made up the programme, namely: Schubert's Entr' Acte to "Rosamunde" in B minor, the same compositions song, "Gretchen am Spinnrade" (with Liszt's orchestral accompaniment), the "Heroic" Symphony by Beethoven, and the finile of Wagner's "Gotterdammerung." The orchestra was of unusual size, numbering over 100 men, the wood-winds being doubled and also portions of the brass. The effect in the symphony of this augmentation of the band was admirable, except in passages in which the oboe was played solo, when the peculiarly thin and aerid tone of Mr. Thomas's first player did not maintain itself against the rioh and sonorous tone of the rest of the band. This defect, however, was not noticeable in the Waguer music which, so far as mere tonal brilliancy, rhythmical clearness and precision are concerted, was never better performed in this country than last night. The sensuous effect was overwhelming and the volume of tone roiled down from the mountain of instruments upon Miss Lehmann would have demolished any other singer. But Miss Lehmann is an artist who grows with the task placed before her, and she gave out the marvellously diamatic music with an intensity and sweeping power that made one forget all about the tremenmusical entertainment enjoyed by the patrons of the velicusly dramatic music with an intensity and sweeping power that made one forget all about the tremendous difficulties against which she was contending.

It was a most inspiring performance, and for the first
time this season the public was carried off their feet
with excitement. All of which is significant for the future of orchestral music in Brooklyn.

ONE OR TWO VALENTINES. Ready for St. Valentine's Day, Monday, Feb. 14. [HENRIETTA WATTERSON TO GROVER CLEVELAND.]

> My heart is wasted with my woe, How canst thou treat thy party so, If thou wouldst have me call thee mir And choose thee for my Valentine. . Thy Mugwump frills thou must resign,

O, give thy party friends a chance, Yes, bid them to the fore advance, The goddess with the starry eye 'Tis not for her they madly sigh, Their souls' wild yearning is for Pie, Grover C.

IGARLAND TO HIS BELOVED OFFICE! They bid me to leave thee; in chorus they shout, "O Garland, pray hasten-don't tarry-get out. 'Tis the populi roz, but I care not a clam; I love thee, dear office, I'll stay where I am !

I will not desert thee-who's able, I wonder, Since Cleveland has joined us, to put us asunder! I am thine, thou art mine, and tighter I'll twine This Garland upon thee, my own Valentine!

[D. B. HILL TO A LOVELY GRANGER GIRL.] 'Twas at a county fair.

I loved her then and there ;

They showed me horses, cattle, swine My brain was in a whirl, I turned and whispered, " O be mine Thou lovely granger girl!" Her bright, her soft, her thrilling eyes That on my heart did seize,

Were bluer than the bloom that lies Upon the upland cheese: And waving high-branched ensilage Ne'er showered on the land White blossoms that were half as white As was her snowy hand!

Love through my fond but fallow heart Deep ran his patent plough,— I cried, " Dear lass we ne'er must part, O hear thy lover's vow!" Ehe laughed—audacious little soul— And murmured, "Statesman great Why woo me when I can't comman A single delegate f

. I never saw her face again That maid beyond compare, I sought her, but I sought in vain At many a county fair ; But till my mortal course shall end I'll ever fondly sign, O lovely, lovely granger girl,

[THE EVENING POST (SPINSTER) TO MATTREWS.] O Matthews, you that cause my cheeks to flame, Oft have I tried with your rejected name To ope the bloody chasm!

And though I've failed, I've shown I love you hearty, And shown—aye there's the rub alas! alack— That our own pious Democratic party At last condones a man whose skin is black!

On this sweet festival of tender Cupid, When bathes the world in love's ecstatic wine, I would indeed be passionless and stupid Did I not name thee as my Valentine! THE WEEK IN SOCIETY.

RECEPTIONS, TEAS AND WEDDINGS GONE TO MONTREAL-PRIVATE THEATRICALS IN

A multiplicity of small things filled up the last six days. Hardly unconsidered trifles for hosts and hostesses, yet just about that for the throng of fashious able go-sbouts. The absence of what might be called leading incidents was possibly due in part to the expectation that the Carnival at Montreal would attract a great many New-Yorkers. It failed to do so. In the first place the Carnival is not so novel as it was; and in the second place the seedent at Woodstock Bridge made the notion of gayety at Montreal less attractive to many than otherwise is might have been. Society may be heartless; still the thought of thirty pleasure seekers burned to death on their way to a carnival gives society an unpleasant feeling. A fair number of people went to the show, however, among them R. G. Dun, Erastus Wiman, Mrs. Paran Stevens, George Bliss, Waiter Howe, Charles A. Dana, Elihu Root and Surrogate Rollins.

Con Monday Mrs. Bernard Rhinelander, of No. 126 A multiplicity of small things filled up the la

On Monday Mrs. Bernard Rhinelander, of No. 126 East Twenty-third-st., gave a tea to her friends and acquaintances. Mrs. Rhinelander were black silk acquaintances. Mrs. Rhinelander wore black slig trimmed with point lace. Miss Rhinelander, Mrs. John Watson and Mrs. Waldo, her daughters, assisted in receiving the guests. Miss Rhinelander wore a gown of pale blue and buff. Among the tea-drinkers were Mrs. Remsen and her daughters, Colonel and Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger, the Misses Lentilhon, Mrs. Barbey and the Misses Barbey.

The wedding of Miss Maud Howe and John Ellies, The wedding of Miss Manu Howe Enterested many the artist, over in Boston on Monday, interested many New-Yorkers although none of them was present. was a private ceremony at Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's house in Beacon-st, owing to the recent death in Mrs. Howe's tamily. There were no ushers, bridesmalds nor best man. The Rev. James Freeman Clarke performed the marriage ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Elliot came directly to New-York to sail thence for England.

The incident of Tuesday was Mrs. W. B. Lawrence's dinner dance at No. 52 East Thirty-fourth-st, in honor of her daughter, Mies Anita Lawrence. The youthful of her daughter, Mies Anita Lawrence. The youthful dinner guests were Miss Fanny Taller, Miss Berryman, Miss, Byriggie "Post, Miss Emmie "Heckscher, Miss Marie Reed, Miss Martha Otis, Miss "Tieste" Hall, Miss Grace Potter, Miss Mamie Bulkley and Miss May Brady, Miss Lawrence was dressed in white silk embroidered with silver, having a corage of white and yellow astin. About midnight the cotillon began, Thomas Howard leading with Miss Lawrence. Among the guests who arrived for the dance were Miss Winthrop, Miss Lena Crawford, Miss Emmet, Miss Nellie Hewitt, Miss Anna Sands, Reginald Rives, W. S. Hoyt, Egerton Winthrop and Cooper Hewitt. The tavors were pretty but simple. Extravagant presents which converted a german into a sort or gift-show are less in fashion with sensible people now than they once were.

816 Fifth-ave., to introduce into society Miss Helen, second daughter of Mrs. H. J. Barbey. The fine second daughter of Mrs. H. J. Barbey. The fine house was shown to great advantage. Among the guests were Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton, Mrs. Delanéey Kane, Mrs. W. W. Astor, Mrs. W. B. Lawrence, Mrs. Robert Winthrop and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard. Meanwhile there was a reception in progress at Mrs. J. May's, No. 259 Fifth-ave. It was a wretched day from a weather point of view, but the reception was none the less pleasant. Mrs. May was dressed is black silk, and had Miss Rogers to help her receive her numerous callers. In the evening Madame Mears's reception took place at No. 222 Madison-ave. Other incidents of the day were the received of Mrs. Theodore Cuyler and Miss Cuyler; Mrs. Henry Warner's cotilion at No. 230 Lexington-ave.; Mrs. Thomas's luncheon at No. 17 West Fifty-seventh-st, and Mrs. Poillon's tea at No. 23 East Forty-nuth-st.

It is perhaps a little late for weddings, but there was a noteworthy one on Wednesday afternoon in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, when Dr. Henry P. Loomis married Miss Julia Stimson, daughter of H. G. Stimson. The bride's dress of satin and brocade was worn by her mother forty-five years ago when she was married, and before that in 1778 by Mrs. Stimson's mother. At that wedding Alexander Hamilton and General Washington were present. The petitional of this ancient and interesting gown is of quilted white satin. The coart train is of delicate light pink, brocaded with clusters of pink and cream white roses. It is edged with lace. The corsage is square, the sleeves puffed and trimmed with point lace. The third bride to wear it was covered with a point lace veil and carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies-of-the-vailey. The ushers were Messrs. Farlee, Davison, Schrinier, Williams, Atterbury and Dr. Edgar. Dr. Ranney was the oest man. Miss Loomis, Miss Stimson, Miss Adele Turnure, Miss Marion Sharpleas, Miss Churchill and Miss Warren, of Philadelphia, were the bridesmaids. After the ceremony there was a reception at No. 14 West Forty-eighth-st. Among the guests were Dr. and Mrs. Barker, ex-Judge and Mrs. Noah Davis, Mr. and Mrs. David Turnure, Mr. and Mrs. Atterbury, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs. Howard Crosby, Dr. Thomas, the Rev. Dr. Taylor, Mrs. Van Rensselaer and Mrs. Livingston. Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, when Dr. Henry

" On the same atterpoon Miss Addie Colt, daughter of the late Robert O. Celt, of Babylon, L. I., was married to E. Calvin Williams, of Ealtimore, in the Brick Church at Thirty-seventh-st. and Fitth-ave. The bride was dressed in white silk and point lace, cau...ht up with white lilace, and she carried white roses. The best man was from Baltimore—Captain R. R. Brown—and the ushers were U. C. Colt. H. Dougles Lee. F. J. Brown, R. F. Brent, A. H. Taylor, and, Dr. S. Johnston. There were many guests present among them some from Baltimore.

The marriage at Charles Prentiss Noves and Miss Fannie E. Wentworth was eclebrated at the Church of the Divine Paternity in the evening. James Reed was best man, and the ushers were A. M. Greer, J. W. Wentworth, W. G. Elliett, and H. P. Sweetzar. Misc Francis, Miss Young, Miss Goodwin, and Miss Inness were toe bridesmalds. There was a reception after the coremony at No. 44 West Thirty-sixth-st, which was largely attended.

I There was a crowded reception on Wednesday after noon at Mrs. W. S. Livingston's, No. 113 East Seventeenth-st. Miss Livingston received with her mother, and the ladies assisting them were Mrs. W. S. Livingston, jr., Mrs. T. M. Cheeseman, Mrs. R. A. Livingston, Miss Knox, Miss Soymour and Miss Paulding. There was a lall on Thursday and Friday. The

Thursday evening dancing class had its last meeting before Lent at the Mendelssohn Glee Club rooms, before Lent at the Mendelssohn Glee Club rooms, Dean Hoffman and Mrs. Hoffman gave a reception to about 300 guests on the same evening, and there was a dance at Mr. and Mrs. George Bowdoin's in Parkawe. Ex-Senstor Otis led the cotillon with Miss Bowdoin, who was dressed in white talle over silk. Among the dancers or lookers-on were Miss Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Miss Amy Gallatin, Mrs. A. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. H. C. Potter and the Misses Potter. Mrs Rogers of No. 173 Madison-ave, gave a large tea on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Corwith and Mrs. Post assisted her in receiving the guests. The Liedersranz ball at the Metropolitan Opera House in the evening also had the attention of many fashionable people, especially the gay masculing element.

The tour-net drame " Coals of Fire " by Miss Lucy E. Coffey will be played at the Madison Square The atre to-morrow atternoon. The play is in aid of the children's ward in the Home of the Good Samaritan ohildren's ward in the Home of the Good Samaritan
Deaconesses. The tickets are for sale at the Theatra,
and Brentano's. Those taking part are Edward Fales
Coward, Richard Young, Francis Courad, Miss Coffey,
Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood, Miss Perkins and Miss Laura
S. Collins. The patronesses are Mrs. Van Auken,
Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. John Sherwood, Mrs.
Algernon S. Sullivan, Mrs. Eugene McLean, Mrs.
Albert M. Palmer, Mrs. Egbert Guernsey, Mrs. Coffey,
Mrs. Thurber, Mrs. Valentine G. Hall.

On Friday there will be another charity entertainment at The Lyceum this time for the benefit of the West Side Nursery. Mrs. Denison will play the part of "Anne Carew." The Lyceum seems to be one of the most popular places of resort in the city in these days, not only for theatrical amateurs but for tashien-able people generally. There were no less than tour-teen theatre parties there last week all made up of people well known in New-York society.

MR. CHASE'S MARRIAGE.

WHAT THE ARTIST SAYS ABOUT IT-HIS COMING

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

A report published on Friday reterred to the stir oceasioned in artistic circles by the announcement recently made by the well-known artist, W. M. Chase, of his marriage, which took place, unknown to his triends, nearly a year ago. Much stress in the account reterred to was laid on the fact that the young lady
Mr. Chase had married was formerly his model. That
Mr. Chase was married a year ago was undoubtedly
true, and that Mrs. Chase, who was tormerly Miss
Gerson, has figured in some of his recent ideal paintings is also beyond question; but she could in no
sense be considered as a model in the professional
meaning of the term. Probably the most generally
remarked painting at the last loan exhibition at the
Motropolitan Museum was a portrait of Mrs. Chase.
Yesterday afternoon Mr. Chase, apparently as bappy
as befits not only a married man but a father, chatted
about the matter in his richly furnished studio: "I
do not think," said he, "that the matter was alto.
gether kindly put in the account to which you refor.
I must naturally expect to have my marriage commented on, for I did not observe all the conventionalities as to announcements and so forth. But it is hardly
fair to speak of my wife as a model. She has sat to me
since our marriage, of course, but that in my opinion
is hardly sufficient to cause her to be spoken of as a
painter's model."

Mr. Chase then talked with animation about the
fortheoming exhibition of his works at Moore's Are referred to was laid on the fact that the young lady

painter's model."

Mr. Chase then talked with animation about the forthcoming exhibition of his works at Moore's Art Galieries. Said he: "I gave an exhibition of my paintings in Buston which proved quite successful. That gave me the idea of repeating the experiment in New fork, and the owners of most of my works have been most generous in lending them to me for the purpose. I have, besides, quite an accumulation of pictures in my studio which will be included, and the majority of these will be sold at the close of the exhibition."

It is understood that this interesting display will be seen during the last week of February and the first of March